Miscellaneous

1232. Seventy-two new letter boxes were planted in villages and thirteen Public Call Offices were opened in important places in the State during the year.

1233. The other facilities extended during the year were the introduction of Zonal number in Mysore City and Phonogram system at Nanjangud. Besides, additional Mail Motor Service was introduced from Mysore to Mercara.

(ix) Labour,

Indian Trade Unions Act, 1946.

1234. The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the *ex-officio* Registrar of Trade Unions in Mysore, under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1946.

1235. During the year, 339 (336) registered Trade Unions were in existence and 75 Trade Unions were registered making a total of 414 Trade Unions. Of these. 63 Trade Unions were either dissolved or cancelled and one was transferred from the State, leaving a balance of 350 Trade Unions at the close of the year.

1236. During the year, amendments to the constitutions of 23 Trade Unions were registered.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

1237. According to Section 2 (c) of the Act, all industrial establishments which employ more than one hundred workers will have to file the Standing Orders for certification. As a result of this, 318 industrial concerns have come under the purview of this Act.

1238. So far as merged areas of Bombay are concerned, the settlement of the Standing Orders was governed under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and no Standing Order was either filed or certified under this Act during the year.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

1239. The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Conciliation Officer for the entire State of Mysore under the provisions of this Act.

1240. Out of 485 disputes taken on file during the year, 417 were disposed of leaving 68 cases pending at the close of the year.

1241. An industrial truce agreement for three years in the tile industry was signed between the Western India Tile Manufacturers Association and Management of Tile

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Workers Union representing the 30 tile factories of Mangalore employing about 6,000 workers. The agreement covers lay off, bonus, wages, gratuity and leave.

1242. Strikes and Lock-outs.—One hundred and three strikes and 21 lock-outs were reported during the year. The total number of workers involved was 61,693, in respect of strikes resulting in loss of man days which amounted to 2,52,884, and 25,839 workers were affected as a result of the lock-outs.

1243. Lay Offs.—There were 7 cases of lay offs during the year.

1244. Prosecutions.—No prosecutions had been launched under the Industrial Disputes Act during the year.

1245. Public Utility Services.—Government have declared the Bangalore Transport Service and Air Transport Service as public utility concerns for a further period of six months from 29th June 1958 and 15th February 1958 respectively.

Payment of Wages Act.

1246. As usual, the Inspectors under the Factories Act, continued to administer the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act in their respective jurisdictions.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

1247. Nearly 20 taluks in the old Mysore State and nine taluks in Raichur District and all the area in the Coorg District have come under the purview of this Act so far as Agricultural labour is concerned.

1248. The question of revision of the rates of minimum wages fixed some years back was under the active consideration of the Government.

The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

1249. The provisions of the Act were being properly and effectively enforced by the respective administering authorities under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour and Commissioner of Labour.

1250. In 221 cases, settlement was brought about by the enforcing authorities and in 402 cases, prosecutions were launched out of which convictions were obtained in 349 cases.

Collection of Statistics Act, 1942. and Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951.

1251. As a result of the issue of notices to the employers and planters, the returns in respect of 1,302 factories and 298 plantations were accepted as against the total of 1,637 factories and 290 plantations registered under the Act, from whom these returns were due every quarter.

1252. Besides, the labour absenteeism reports received on a voluntary basis from the several factory managements were being compiled and sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

1253. Consumer Price Index Numbers.—The Department continued, as usual, to compile the Consumer Price Index numbers relating to the working class in the following nine places of old Mysore State :—

1. Bangalore City
2. K. G. F. Area
3. Mysore City
4. Bellary
5. Hassan
6. Davangere
7. Bhadravati
8. Harihar and
9. Mandya

1254. The base year for all the said places is taken as 1936.

1255. So far as integrated areas are concerned, the compilation of these figures in Gulbarga was being done by the State Statistician for Mysore. In Coorg, these figures were compiled and published by the Labour Bureau Simla, directly on the basis of the information published by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Coorg.

1256. Resurvey of the Family Budget.—The Department had undertaken the re-survey work of the family budget of industrial workers in the city of Bangalore, and this work was taken over and was being done by the Central Government agency. The Department had taken up the family budget survey work in Mangalore and Hubli, for the purposes of compiling Consumer Price Index numbers for these two places.

1257. The Consumer Price Index figures were being compiled and published every month in the *Mysore Gazette* as also in the *Mysore Informrtion Bulletin*, besides being sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

Collection of Agricultural Wage Statistics.

1258. The Department continued to collect the agricultural wage statistics, that is, wages paid to various kinds of agricultural employment and retail prices of main agricultural commodities grown around the rural centres. The consolidated statement of these statistics was sent every month to the Economic and Statistics Advisor, Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

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Labour Welfare Measures.

1259. In order to improve the conditions of labour and for their betterment in social life, the Department was taking great interest in this direction in continuing to afford recreational facilities for them. In Bangalore, two Labour Welfare Centres—one at Chamarajpet and the other at Cottonpet—which are run by Government, continued to provide recreational facilities.

1260. Government sanctioned the grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 per month to each of the Centres at Sevashram, Srirampuram, and Fellowship Settlement, Seshadripuram, and also Rs. 25 per month to Sri Ramakrishna Welfare Centre, Bangalore run by private enterprise.

1261. The Department Welfare Centre at Kadamane Estate, Hassan District, continued to render facilities to the plantation labour of the area with the aid of grants allotted by the Central Tea Board.

1262. The three Labour Welfare Centres-two at Hubli and one at Gadag-administered by Bombay Labour Welfare Board, continued to render recreational facilities.

1263. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, one Labour Welfare Centre has been started at Mysore, which caters to the needs of the labour class concentrated in Kesare Colony. Besides, some of the major industrial concerns have provided welfare measures for the working class.

1264 The Department, as usual, participated in the Congress Exhibition held at Bangalore and also in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition with charts, models, photographs etc., on various activities of the Department, with a view to improve the educative value of labourers in particular.